

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

DIXON, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1887

NUMBER 1042

ASK

—FOR OUR—

STAR BRAND

—OF—

HOSIERY!

For Ladies, Misses and Children

Every pair guaranteed not to crack, no to fade. Prices from 6 to 50 cents a pair, cheapest house in the WORLD.

S.G. AUSTIN & Co

—Two score or more of masons are now at work on the foundation walls of the shoe factory.

—Eli's base ball club will play the Eldena's a matched game at Eldena soon, and a return game here on decoration day.

—At the Opera House all next week Negrotto's Dramatic Co. and a strong line of comedy dramas. Change of programme nightly.

—Miss Jane A. Johnson started for the east this morning; Harpersville, N. Y., where she will remain during the summer months visiting relatives and friends.

—The Joliet Express says of the Negrotto Dramatic Company which open in the Opera House, in this city, Monday, May, 16th: Another large audience greeted the Negrotto troupe at the Opera House last night and thoroughly enjoyed the revelation of "Lady Audley's Secret" To night the same company will play "The Silver King" one of the best plays ever produced on any stage. It is especially brilliant in scenic effects of which this company make a specialty.

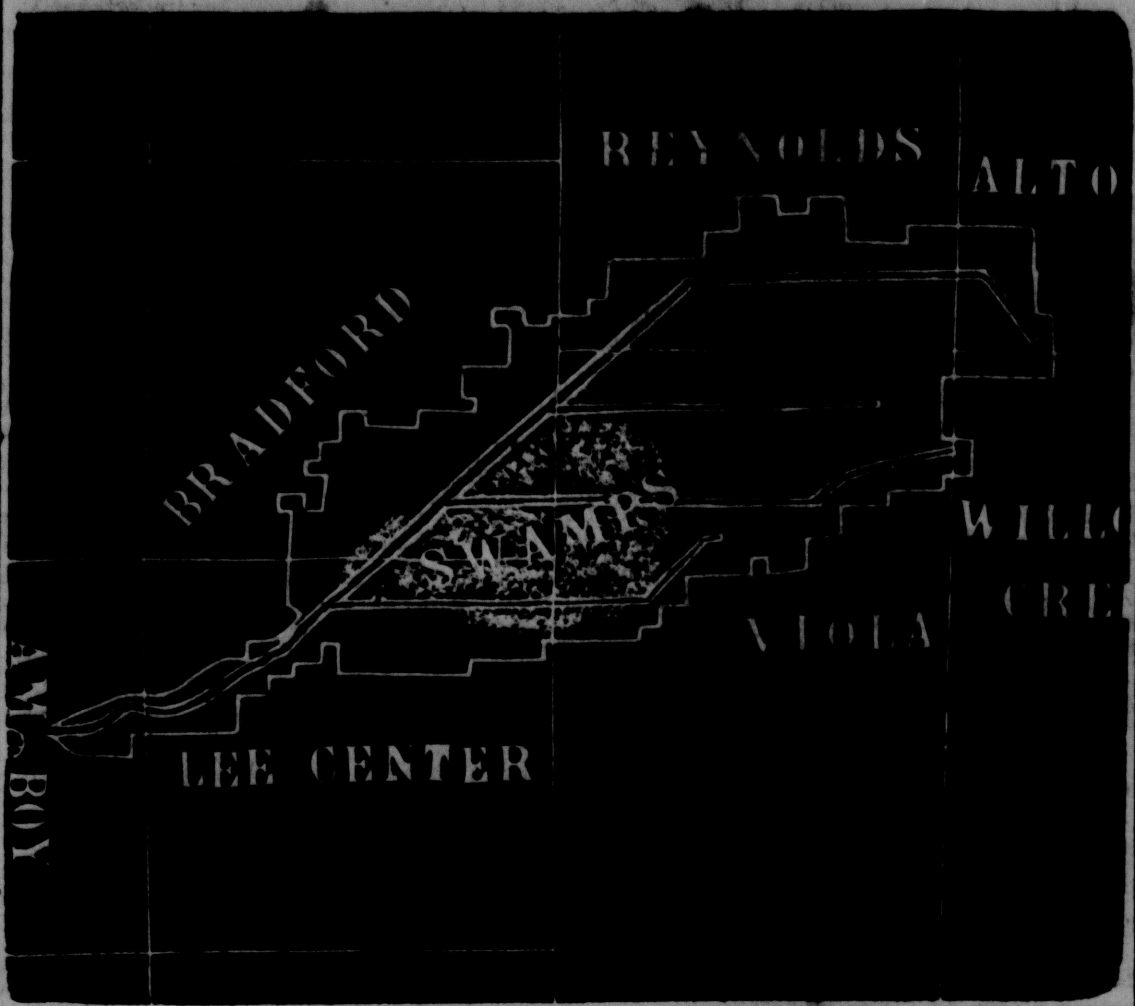
—Henry Kurtzrock was to-day by a jury in the Probate Court declared insane. The young man has been acting in a strange manner for some time. On Monday a dispatch was received from the chief of police in Chicago that he had been taken charge of there as a person out of his head. Policeman Ball went to the city and brought him home. With proper care the young man will undoubtedly soon recover as his malady does not appear to be of a very malignant type, although he is, much out of, his head to-day.

—W. H. VanEpps, of this city, has just received fourteen hundred dollars from the government as back pay, and his name is now on the pension list at a rating of twelve dollars per month. He appreciates it, somewhat as a reward for services rendered, and says it will indeed help him to smoke good Carolina tobacco and reflect on the dark days of '62, and to better appreciate this great Republic and her institutions. In fact, speaking of cigars, neighbor Van Epps has kindly remembered the editor in these days of his prosperity, and a box of choice flavored Colorado Maduro now give us cheer after the labors of the day. In his good luck he says that he wishes to see the day when General Logan's idea shall be acted upon and every ex-soldier now living receive a reward of merit.

—We understand from those who were present that the educator's meeting at Polo was one of the most successful that the Northern Illinois Teachers have held. There were over two hundred present, and they were all cared for by the people of Polo; and from the tenor of the sentiment of the resolution passed, they were well pleased with the hospitality. The programme as published in THE TELEGRAPH was carried out. The paper read by Prof. Webster, of this city, is highly spoken of by the newspapers that report the proceedings. The Sterling Standard states that "the afternoon session was consumed in the discussion of a paper by E. C. Webster, of Dixon, on Relation of High School to Public School. Mr. W. entered into arguments to prove a need of a closer connection between the course of study in the rural schools and that in the high school. The high school course should contain pedagogical studies, as a large number of teachers are graduates of these schools."

THE INLET CANALS.

Swamp Land Drainage Map, Showing the Proposed Works.—A Full Account of the Great Enterprise;



We give herewith a map showing the plan made by the engineer and adopted by the drainage commissioners for draining Inlet Swamp, a work that will reclaim a large amount of swamp land in Lee county. By this map the readers of THE TELEGRAPH can at a glance see just where the ditches run and know the boundaries of the district. This paper should be preserved for future reference by our subscribers who reside in or near the new drainage district. We give a full description which will more fully explain the above map. The zigzag lines show the boundaries of the drainage district. They follow the section and quarter section lines (or smaller divisions) through the townships of Lee Centre, Bradford, Reynolds, Alto, Willow Creek, Viola and Amboy. This shows the great importance of this enterprise. The main ditch starts at about the center of the north line of section five in Willow Creek township and runs through thirty-two and thirty-one north-westerly to the south line of section thirty in Alto; thence due west on section lines to near the north-west corner of section thirty-three in Reynolds, thence in a south-westerly direction diagonally through section six in Viola, striking the north-east corner of section twenty-five in Bradford, out at the south-east corner of thirty-four; running into Lee Centre west of the north-east corner of three and thence down the creek to Birmingham, near the city of Amboy. This ditch is over eighteen miles long. Ditch number two (we shall describe them by number) starts about two miles west and one mile south of the starting point of the main ditch; commencing on the east and west lines, east of west line, between sections one and twelve in Viola, running due west and striking the main ditch at the south-west corner of section six in said township of Viola; a little over five miles long. Ditch number three commences north of the center of the south-west quarter of section seven in Willow Creek and runs down the creek of that name in a south-westerly direction to center line, west of the center, of section fourteen in Viola, and thence due west striking main ditch near the center of section thirty-five in Bradford township. Ditch four commences in the center of Viola township, runs west on north line section twenty-one, thence south-westerly to south line of twenty, thence due west to south-west corner of section three in Lee Centre, where it strikes the main ditch; length about seven miles.

The general plan of the work as we observed can be seen by the map, it being a rough copy of that filed by the commissioners in the county clerk's office. While there may be some changes made at the meeting of citizens interested, at the court house in this city on next Monday, still the map gives a good idea as to the general plan. The ditches receive the water from one hundred and fifteen thousand acres and therefore can not be very small canals to do the business effectually. The drainage must be complete or the work will prove a failure. If the sudden fall of a heavy rain be not carried off by the ditches within a space of three or four days time your growing crops will be destroyed and the ditches then are of not much use for that year. The engineer in making his estimate for the size of his ditches based it upon a

rainfall of one inch in twenty-four hours and assumed that only one-half of the water would reach the ditches. The capacity of the ditches may be judged by the size of each as we give herewith. We give the dimensions of the ditches, and the average amount of cutting between the points mentioned, in feet, dropping the fractions:

	Bot.	Top	Av.
Main ditch, east end,	2ft	10ft	8ft
" " at No. 2	9	28	9
" " " No. 3	41	66	13
" " " No. 4	41	73	15
Ditch No. 2 east end	3	7	5
" " "at main ditch 2	11	9	
" " 3 east end	3	24	10
" " "at main ditch 10	35	12	
" " 4 east end	3	10	7
" " "at main ditch 4	33	14	
Main ditch at No. 4	43	56	7
" " at south end	43	73	15

It will be seen that here is about thirty-seven miles of ditching; requiring the removal of one million five hundred and forty four thousand yards of dirt and seventy-nine yards of stone, to complete the work; which will cost much money.

THAT DELAY IN WATER SUPPLY.

The bottom facts of the trouble which caused the failure of the water-works in furnishing direct pressure at the fire Saturday can be briefly stated as follows. When the fire alarm bell rang Mr. Donnelly, the superintendent, was on Main street; he ran into Lendman's store for the purpose of calling up the pump works; but so many people were then asking "Central" about the fire that he could not get an immediate answer and at once left the telephone and went to the pump works. The operator at the Central rang up the pump house but found that Mr. Donnelly (she did not then know who it was that called from Lendman's) had left. Miss Deland may have supposed that Donnelly had got a reply from his engineer at the pumps. Donnelly impatient with the telephone delay immediately started for the pumps, and when he got there asked the engineer why he didn't put on direct pressure, and the latter answered that he did not know that there was a fire. He had heard no alarm. Here was a delay of nearly fifteen minutes; and it was after that when Mr. Dodge telephoned from Dr. Brown's residence for direct pressure. So it will be seen that under the present arrangement for notifying the man at the pump of an alarm there is, especially when the wind is blowing from the east and on that account the alarm bells in the city can not be heard at the pumps, danger at any time of just such delays as occurred on Saturday. THE TELEGRAPH, before the water works were accepted, objected to the one-sided contract, but now that the agreement is made we must accept the situation. As the agreement stands the city is bound to notify the water company of a fire in order to secure service. There must be a better system of giving the notice, or alarm, at the pumps. It would appear by the experience we had Saturday that no one is authorized to give the proper notice. It should be the duty of some one to telephone to the man at the pumps when a direct pressure is needed, and the city authorities should attend to this matter. A gong at the pumps

with an electric connection in the city perhaps at the hose house; is necessary.

—We are under obligations to Commissioner E. C. Parsons for much valuable information regarding the surveys for the ditches of the Inlet Drainage District, by which we give the valuable references in this paper.

The captains of the league and American club teams for 1887 are as follows: League—Chicago, Anson; Detroit, Hanlon; New York, Ward; Philadelphia, Irwin; Boston, Kelly; Washington, Farrell; Pittsburg, Brown; Indianapolis, Glascock. American association—St. Louis, Comisky; Brooklyn, Swartwood; Louisville, Kerins; Cincinnati, Fennelly; Athletic, Stovey; Metropolitan, Orr; Baltimore, Greenwood; Cleveland, Snyder.

Several players are alleged to be playing under assumed names, says an exchange. One of the most notable instances of this is Denny Mack, an old timer, who has played under that name for fifteen years, and whose correct name is Denis J. McGee. Billy Kuchma, of the Pittsburg club, adopted that name for family reasons, his correct name being William J. Kneima. There are very few people who know that Harry Stovey's correct name is Stowe. He claims the change was accidental in his early days of ball playing, and he simply let it go by default. Another is Charley Jones. Charles' name is said to be B. W. Lippay.

FOR SALE!

One pair Java Sparrows; also sitting of Brown Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks.

Address,
H. U. BARDWELL.

FOR SALE.

A fresh cow for sale cheap. Enquire of
GEO. DMS.

104118

Hayden Bro's. will deliver the purest quality of ice in any quantity to any part of the city. Orders left at George Laing's feed store will have prompt attention.

PUBLIC SALE!

I will sell on Saturday, May 14th, 1887, the fence around the Court House square at auction, in lots to suit purchaser as per order of the building committee.

HIRAN HETLER,
Chairman.

1040 34 918w1

Better and better are those celebrated N. Y. Fan Cigars at W. L. Foote's drug store. So everybody says that smoke them.

Save the Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n1

T. E. Moore, of Thorndike, Mass.:—"I have used Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer in my family for a number of years and find none better." For sale by all drug stores. Price 25, 50c., and \$1.00 per bottle.

CAN'T SLEEP nights is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Constipation, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all Lung Troubles, sold on a positive guarantee at 10c., 50c.
TILLSON & HAYDEN.
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HARNESS

The largest stock and lowest prices at PITCHER'S.

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For Costiveness, Biliousness, Headache and all feverish habits use Dr. Seth Arnold's Bilious Pills. 25c.

ACKER'S Blood Elixir is the only Blood Remedy guaranteed. It is a positive cure for Ulcers, Eruptions or Syphilitic Poisoning. It purifies the whole system, and banishes all Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains. We guarantee it. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n1

PLANTS FOR SALE.

Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, asparagus roots, pieplant roots, tomatoes, cabbage, sweet potato plants at

J. W. Kent's,
Post Office.

1019w4

BABIES that are fretful, peevish, cross, or troubled with Windy Colic, Teething Pains, or Stomach Disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine, hence is safe. Price 25 cents Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n1

A Wonderful Food and Medicine, Known and used by Physicians all over the world. SCOTT'S EMULSION not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. "I have been using Scott's Emulsion for several years, and am pleased with its action. My patients say it is pleasant and palatable, and all grow stronger and gain flesh from the use of it. I use it in all cases of Wasting Diseases, and it is especially useful for children when nutrient medication is needed, as in Marasmus."—T. W. PIERCE, M. D., Knoxville, Ala.
1016m1 906m1

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Are again LEADERS in the Choice



IN :: LEE :: COUNTY.

CALL AND SEE.

FLOUR!

Buy Flour made at the Home Mill, Because it is the BEST and Because it is the CHEAPEST.

THE DIXON MILL

Never made Better Flour Than it is Making at the Present Time. The Quality, and Everything From Our Mill is Guaranteed As Represented Or Money Refunded.

FARMERS

Can always rely upon getting the

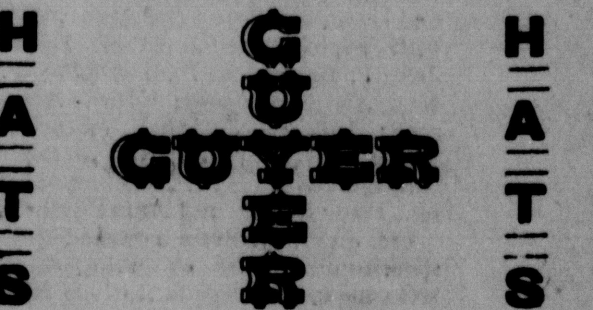
Highest Market Price For Choice Wheat!

AT OUR MILL.

DIXON MILLING CO.

ANOTHER INVOICE

Of those celebrated



JUST RECEIVED

At the old Reliable Store of

JAMES H. TODD

This Week!

—I MAKE—

SPECIAL PRICES

—ON—

COLORED FANCY SHIRTS!

Including Wilson Bros., Chicago, and Robert K. Davis & Co., New York, Shirts. Have an over stock, and take this way to reduce them. Call at once and secure First Choice.

C. A. TOLD, The Hatter

Orders taken for Custom and Ready-Made Clothing.

OPERA HOUSE

FOR ONE WEEK!

Commencing Monday, May 16th

The Popular Actor,

JNO. B. NEGROTTO!

Supported by a Company of Artists, and producing the Latest Sensations and Comedies OF THE DAY.

Opening in the **Passion Slave** Great MORAL drama.

New Scenery and Grand Scenic Effects. Full Rigged Ship in actual Motion. Grand Rescue Mid Ocean.

CHANGE OF PROGRAM NIGHTLY.

Cheap Prices Prevail:

10, 20 AND 30 CENTS!

NOTE:—Mr. Langley, our scene artist, will produce New Scenery and Scenic Effects with each Drama played by this company.

Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon. Tickets now on sale at the usual place.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES—A number of dwelling houses and town lots. For information apply at the barber shop of 1008st

JOHN JULIEN.

LOST.

A GOLD CUFF BUTTON, pearl center with equestrian ornament, finder will please leave at this office and receive reward.

THE PRESS AT A FEAST.

EMINENT EDITORS AND OTHERS MEET TO GLORIFY SUCCESS.

A Great Gathering of Moulders of Public Opinion at Boston—Col. Taylor, of The Globe, the Toast of the Banquet—Hoary Dana, Benevolent Childs, Lively Gath, and Facetious Nye Hobnob.

BOSTON, May 11.—The banquet which was tendered to Col. C. H. Taylor at the Vendome Tuesday evening in honor of his success as a newspaper man and in commemoration of the establishment of The Globe in its new quarters was one of the most elaborate affairs ever seen in this city. Excepting at some in-



GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

auguration or some other important national event, it is doubtful if there were ever so many distinguished men brought together at one time in this country. The men who distill their ideas in ink on paper and thus instill them into the minds of the public were very numerous, though governors and ex-governors, mayors, and millionaires were not lacking at the board.

About 250 men were present. Cape Ann's granite king, Col. Jonas H. French, presided. At his right, as the hero of the evening, sat Col. Taylor. From these, as pivotal points, radiated the journalists and merchants. There were Charles A. Dana, of The Sun; Mayor O'Brien; William Henry Smith, of The Associated Press; Col. Cockrell, of The World; M. P. Handy, Philadelphia News; W. L. Brown, New York News, and "Joe" Howard, of a dozen papers. Next to Col. Taylor was G. W. Childs, of The Philadelphia Ledger, and then came Governor Ames; C. H. Smith, Philadelphia Press; Joel Cook, London Times; John P. Baker, St. Paul Globe; J. Armory Knox, Texas Siftings; George Alfred Townsend; William J. Arkell, editor of Judge; Edgar W. Nick ("Bill Nye"); James W. Scott, Chicago Herald; P. A. Collins, H. B. Lovering, Peter Butler, and John Boyle O'Reilly.

Col. Jonas H. French opened the evening's speech-making by extending salutations of welcome to the representatives of the American press who were present. "Journalism," said he, "is in the front rank of the great professions. The mission of the press is to regenerate the world, to redress wrong, to maintain the rights and happiness of the whole people. Its field of labor is the universe. Journalism has furnished to the world many of its leading men of letters, science and art. In America, where the newspaper press has attained a complete independence, it will require great effort to hold it within the bounds of an honorable conservatism. I believe that the press does



BILL NYE.

more than reflect public opinion. It leads it, and organizes and concentrates the ideas of the people. Its future is in the hands of such men as are gathered here to-night. It is a great and noble trust. We have come here to erect a milestone in the professional career of a young man who has hewn his way unaided through the rough granite of adversity to the topmost pinnacle of success. We are here to congratulate him—not for what he has done so much as for what we hope he will accomplish in the future." [Applause.]

Col. French then introduced Col. Charles H. Taylor, who received an overwhelming ovation. When quiet was restored, The Globe's famous editor said in a voice which betrayed deep emotion:

If I possessed the aggregate eloquence of all the great orators who have lived since the world was made I could not begin to express my gratitude to you for this demonstration to-night. I assure you I am deeply touched. I seem to have been born with a certain amount of ambition, like the rest of you. I early learned that success was a duty, and that it could always be achieved if one was willing to pay the required price. Now it always seemed very foolish to me for a man to be content with the windfalls upon the ground when luscious apples at the top of the tree could be gotten by a little exertion. I made up my mind long ago that if work would bring success I would land somewhere near the top. Whether or not I have succeeded I leave to you. You have all my warmest thanks for coming here to honor this occasion, and making for me what I am sure will be the proudest event of my life. [Great applause.]

Charles A. Dana, editor of The New York Sun, was introduced to respond to the sentiment of "The Journalists of New York." Mr. Dana was greeted with every mark of thorough appreciation and respect. When the applause subsided he said:

We of New York, of Chicago, Philadelphia, Albany and everywhere else in God's creation of America [laughter] have come to do honor to our friend, Col. Taylor. We all recognize in Boston the home of culture, and we have come to refresh ourselves at the fountain head. Again, Boston is the birthplace of American journalism, and she possesses the greatest preparatory school of journalism in the country—Harvard college. The complications of civilization have extended to journalism, and the modern newspapers are tremendous institutions. Their machinery is vast and rapid. Their relations extend to every part of the world; they touch every interest of society; every idea that agitates the mind of men, and every passion that stirs their hearts has a home

in the journal and finds expression there. It is a great thing for Boston that such journals as Col. Taylor's exist, and it is a great thing for Col. Taylor that there is such a community as this to appreciate his labors, and to cheer him on to yet greater success.

Governor Ames when called upon read a cleverly constructed manuscript which he had previously prepared, complimenting Col. Taylor upon being the editor of a good paper "for the kind," and paying a warm tribute to the colonel's indomitable business persistency. "Undoubtedly," he concluded, "one great element of The Globe's success is Col. Taylor's unerring judgment of men. Indeed it requires a very bright man to make the wrong side in politics appear the right. I hope the day will come when Col. Taylor and The Globe will see the error of their ways and join the party of progress." [Laughter and applause.]

After Col French had eloquently introduced Editor George W. Childs, of The Philadelphia Ledger, he presented as his spokesman Mr. Joel Cook, the American correspondent of The London Times. Mr. Cook, after paying a high tribute to Mr. Childs, who, he said, preferred to be known by his deeds rather than his words, said that a paper's success depended quite as much upon the faithful, enterprising effort of that "silent band of workers," the reporters, as upon the managers and editors. "These," he concluded, "are the men who make the newspapers. These are the men who desire to do what Col. Taylor has done—achieve success."

Mayor O'Brien earnestly supported The Globe's politics, and facetiously asserted that he owed his election more to the influence of Col. Taylor's paper than to that of a dozen Republicans combined.

Joseph Howard, Jr., made an amusing speech, declaring that he was loyal to The Globe so long as it pursued a policy of raising salaries. George Alfred Townsend, Editor Smith, of The Philadelphia News; Col. Brown, of The New York News; Col. Knox, of Texas Siftings; Arkely, of The Judge, and others made speeches, and John John Boyle O'Reilly read a poem, and the entertainment closed with rousing cheers for Col. Taylor.

MAYOR HEWITT EXPLAINS.

Origin of The Story of His Offer to the Knights of Labor.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Mayor Hewitt says that there is a misunderstanding on the part of the Knights of Labor in regard to his alleged offer to let the employees of Cooper, Hewitts & Co.'s Trenton iron works take the business and run it as a co-operative concern if they would guarantee the company 6 per cent. on the capital stock. He says there was no definite offer of that kind. A committee waited on him and suggested some readjustments of wages which did not strike him as feasible, and he told the committee that taking one year with another the works had not paid 11 per cent., and if they thought there was any money in the business they might try the experiment of running it. They would then find that they would need to cut their wages down 20 per cent., as that was just what the concern ran behind last year. The committee seemed rather surprised at this. He also remarked that if any one would guarantee 6 per cent. on the investment the company would willingly let them take the works off their hands. From this conversation has grown the report that he had offered to let the employees take the works.

Opposed to the Coke Strike.

PITTSBURG, May 11.—It was rumored Tuesday that the K. of L. general executive board had issued an order against the coke strike, and would insist upon the strikers returning to work at once. Investigation proves the above not to be a fact, but the knights' officials have given evidence that they are opposed to the movement. A. A. Carlton, member of the general executive board, was interviewed and said that the matter had not yet been placed before the general executive board, and he did not know that it would be.

General Master Workman Powderly is said to be opposed to a strike, and to have declared that the condition of the coal trade at this time will not warrant it.

"Conspiracy" is an All-Embracing Word.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 11.—Tuesday a committee, representing the entire Knights of Labor organization appointed by the general assembly K. of L., at their recent session in Richmond, began its work in this city. The committee consists of Judge L. B. Noyes, of Illinois; A. A. Carlton, of Boston, and Thomas A. Armstrong, of this city, whose duty it is to inspect the conspiracy laws of each state and ascertain what bearing they may have upon strikes and labor movements, and also upon the operations of the moneyed people.

Effects of the Coke Strike.

PITTSBURG, May 11.—The Soho furnace was banked down Tuesday on account of a scarcity of coke, occasioned by the strike, throwing 100 men out of employment. Nearly all the blast furnaces producing Bessemer metal are banked, as it is impossible to make that grade without Connellsville coke. It is feared that Pittsburgh may see an iron panic. The Union Storage company has about 21,000 tons on hand, which would not supply the works of this county much over a week.

No Concessions at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The committee of three of the Amalgamated Association of Building Trades could not reach a settlement with the employers in the interest of the striking hod-carriers. It was declared by the committee of the Mason's association that it was impossible to concede the demands of the men. Without doubt a strike of all the building trades will be ordered very soon.

Wouldn't Work with Non-Union Men.

PITTSBURG, May 11.—A strike occurred Tuesday at the Novelty works at Jacobus station, on the Paphandle road, by which 100 brass and iron molders are made idle. Two new men were hired by the firm who were not members of the union. The old hands declined to work with the newcomers, and a strike resulted, shutting down the establishment.

An Unwelcome Heir Turns Up.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 11.—There was a romantic scene in the probate court Tuesday morning in the settlement of the Stephen Pratt estate, worth \$70,000, when a pretty miss of 16 unexpectedly turned up, and to the consternation of Mrs. Pratt and Henry C. Pratt proved that she was Dolly Pratt, a hitherto unknown daughter of Stephen Pratt, by a former wife, and entitled to about \$25,000 of the estate. She had been an unwelcome babe, and put out to nurse, and her father had never mentioned the fact of her existence.

Split His Wife's Head Open.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—A horrible murder was committed at Tivoli Sunday morning. William Ritter and his wife had been living happily for many years, and had their first quarrel early Tuesday. At 9:30 the quarrel was renewed. Ritter worked himself up into a frenzy and seized an ax, with which he struck his wife on the head, splitting it squarely open from the crown to the base of the skull. The woman fell to the floor and expired instantly. Ritter is in jail.

They Were Good as Their Word.

CATLETTSBURG, Ky., May 11.—Peter Tripp and Alexander Caldwell, well known farmers, quarreled last week about a fence, and parted threatening to kill each other on sight. Both armed themselves, and Monday evening met on a road near town and at once opened fire on each other. Tripp was instantly killed. Caldwell lived until 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. It is believed that the sons will continue the feud.

Work of the Knights of Honor.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 11.—The supreme lodge Knights of Honor met in secret session at the Continental hotel Tuesday afternoon. In the fourteen years of the order's existence it has distributed \$36,000,000 to its sick members and the widows and orphans of its members. Representatives were present from every state in the union. The sessions will continue about ten days.

O'BRIEN'S RECEPTION.

HIS WELCOMERS MEET HIM AT SEA IN A DAMP FOG.

An Interchange of Compliments Between the Celt and Briton—The Feeling in Canada—Fighting Coercion in Parliament—Parnell Preparing for the Future While He Can Do Nothing Else.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The reception committee appointed by Irish citizens of this city, Boston and Philadelphia to receive Editor O'Brien, of United Ireland, was out all Monday night. The Umbria was detained outside the harbor by foggy weather, and a steamer was obtained Monday by the committee and went in search of the ship, and at last, in the "wee sma' hours," came up with the object of their search. This they accomplished about forty miles from New York, in a dense fog, and never, perhaps, has there been a more weird and extraordinary scene than that which took place when the committee's steamer got alongside the immense Cunarder Umbria. There was a rousing cheer, which was answered from the big steamer, but when a second cheer was given for "William O'Brien and Ireland," they were not all cheers that responded. Some were cheers, and some of the cheers were for Lord Lansdowne. Then out upon that heaving sea, in the midst of the fog and damp, English and Irish antagonists found abundant vent. "God Save the Queen" and "God Save Ireland" hacked and hewed each other, and jeer and jibe and taunt passed across the intervening tide.

The process of transfer was tedious and difficult. Bishop Ireland elected to remain on board, but Mr. O'Brien and the other passengers came down a ladder. The Irish patriot was warmly welcomed, and there was a renewal of the taunts, cheers, and counter-cheers as the vessels grew faint to each other in the fog.

Mr. O'Brien's passage had not been an unmixed pleasure. He had been subjected to various annoyances by his fellow-passengers. Bishop Ireland on one occasion rebuked them, saying that he could call up 600 passengers from the steerage who would drown them out. This one of the passengers affected to regard as a threat.

After some preliminary amenities Mr. O'Brien was presented with an address of welcome, in answer to which he thanked his welcomers again and again for their unexpected and hospitable welcome. He regretted most heartily the severity of the weather by which their hospitality had been tested. Then he spoke of the Irish spirit, which it was impossible to come in contact with without feeling that Ireland's cause was immortal and unconquerable. While he would not then make anything of a speech, he would say that he was engaged upon what was to some extent, perhaps, a dangerous mission. Lord Lansdowne had been chosen by the landlords as the pioneer and champion of that body in the work of extermination. They had not been able to stem the torrent of eviction, but they had been able to protect the tenants who had had the pluck to adopt the plan of campaign and stand by it.

Five hundred poor tenants had been evicted in three months of this year in Ireland, but not one who had adopted the plan of campaign, because the tenants were fed and maintained out of the landlords' rents as long as a penny remained. The consequence was that they had made evictions expensive.

To a reporter Tuesday Mr. O'Brien said he had no fears of trouble in Canada, as he was going there as a simple traveler on a peaceful errand, but declined to stop this side of the line. He said that if he gets back from Canada safely, of which he has no doubt, he will spend a week speaking in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. He left for Montreal Tuesday evening.

MIGHTY SLOW PROGRESS.

A Determined Fight Against Coercion—Parliamentary Proceedings.

LONDON, May 11.—Monday's session of parliament, although protracted until 5:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, was by no means productive of the results desired by the government, since less progress was made in the consideration of the coercion bill than during any other session since the measure entered the committee stage. After sitting thirteen and one-half hours, three-quarters of which time was given to the bill in committee, the house was able to report progress on only seven lines of the first clause of the measure.

Tuesday night T. M. Healy moved an amendment that a person committed for contempt of court under the operation of the act be treated as a first-class misdemeanant.

Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, said there was no difference between cases of contempt of court under the clause in question and similar cases under the ordinary law. The law under the explosives act gave the government the same powers that this bill gives.

Gladstone denied that the clause in the explosives act referred to by Balfour and the one under discussion were parallel. Under

this clause, he said, witnesses could be asked and compelled to answer whether some one had induced somebody else to take or refuse a particular farm, and questions of like construction.

Healy's amendment was rejected and the house adjourned.

PARNELL'S BUSINESS JUST NOW.

Devising Means to Fight Coercion When the Bill Is Passed.

LONDON, May 11.—For some time past Parnell has been in correspondence, and often in personal conference, in his retreat at Avondale, with the leaders of his party with the object of perfecting certain arrangements for future action. The passage and rigorous enforcement of the crimes bill being a foregone conclusion, Parnell has undertaken, with the assistance of his Irish colleagues, to devise means of defense for the Irish people against the operation of the act, and a large part of the mental effort permitted him by his physician has been directed to that end. As the outcome of Parnell's correspondence and conferences it may be set down as fact that the enforcement of the coercion law will be as stoutly and cleverly resisted in Ireland as its progress toward passage is being contested in the house.

Governor Hill Denounces Coercion.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 11.—Governor Hill presided at a large anti-coercion meeting Tuesday night, and made a speech vigorously denouncing the policy of the Salisbury government. Letters of sympathy were read from ex-Governor Robinson and others. Rev. T. K. Beecher, Senator Fassett and others also spoke.

Toronto People Indignant.

TORONTO, May 11.—The citizens are indignant over Mr. O'Brien's intended visit. The mayor will call a mass-meeting to consider whether it is for the interest of the city to allow Mr. O'Brien to speak here. He says he strongly condemns introducing strife-provoking questions into Canada.

Reception Preparations at Montreal.

MONTREAL, May 11.—The Irish population are making great preparations to welcome Mr. O'Brien. He will be received by the Irish societies and escorted to St. Lawrence hall, where he will be presented with an address. In the evening he will speak at Albert hall. There is much excitement on account of fears that the Orangemen may make counter demonstrations leading to a repetition of the riots of 1878 and 1879.

Exiles from Erin.

DUBLIN, May 11.—According to the returns made to the department of statistics for the month of April 11,854 persons emigrated from Ireland to the United States and Canada.

THE POOLS AT LOUISVILLE.

How They Sold on the Derby—National Trotting Association—Base Ball.

LOUISVILLE, May 11.—The first pool on the Derby sold Tuesday night as follows: Banburg, \$1,000; Jim Gore, \$50; Pendennis, \$300; Jacobin, \$230; Ban Yan, \$150; Montrose, \$100; Poteen, \$45; Clarion, \$40; St. Valentine, \$18. In the next pool Jacobin and Gore sold even, at \$500 each, and the others unchanged.

The Base Ball Clubs.

CHICAGO, May 10.—League base ball scores were as follows: At Detroit—Detroit 6, Pittsburgh 4—thirteen innings; at Chicago—Chicago 7, Indianapolis 3; at New York—New York 3, Washington 8; at Boston—Philadelphia 4, Boston 17.

Association record: At St. Louis—St. Louis 5, Baltimore 2—eight innings; at Louisville—Athletic 5, Louisville 10; at Cincinnati—Cincinnati 12, Metropolitans 3; at Cleveland—Cleveland 8, Brooklyn 7.

National Trotting Association.

CHICAGO, May 11.—The board of review of the National Trotting association went into secret session at the Grand Pacific hotel Tuesday evening to consider the case of Secretary Vail, but as there was a great deal of other important business to be attended to, the Vail matter was postponed for the day.

A Twenty-Round Featherweight Fight.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 11.—Tommy Danforth, of New York, and Tommy Warren, featherweight pugilists, have signed articles of agreement for a twenty-round contest, light gloves, marquis of Queensberry rules, to take place in Minneapolis May 23. The betting is slightly in favor of Warren.

Legislation in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., May 11.—Tuesday the senate sent the telephone regulation bill to third reading, after amending it so as to prohibit a charge of more than \$6 per month. The Sunday base ball bill was recalled from committee and put on the calendar. The medical practice bill, increasing the fees to the state board of health was passed, as was a resolution calling upon the live stock commission for information as to pleuro-pneumonia in the state. The house passed the bill restricting the sale of dynamite. An appropriation of \$10,000 for state printing was passed; also a bill prohibiting alien landlords to require tenants to pay taxes as part of rent; also the anti-blacklist and anti-boycott bills; also the firemen's pension bill; also the bill making public highways of roads that have been used as such for fifteen years; also the bill creating a state board of arbitration, and the bill making the business of procuring a felony.

New G. A. R. Hall Dedicated.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 11.—The new G. A. R. hall, located in a prominent place on Pennsylvania avenue, directly opposite Willard's hotel, was dedicated Tuesday with interesting ceremonies. Among the prominent speakers were Hon. John Sherman, who delivered the shortest and probably the most appropriate speech for the occasion. He referred to the gratifying success of the organization in being able to erect for the home of its old soldiers such a magnificent hall, and declared that the friends of the old soldiers would aid them financially in the enterprise. Among other speakers were Gen. Rosecrans, ex-Congressman Anderson, Gen. Green B. Raum, Civil Service Commissioner Lyman, Gen. Stocklager, Gen. Burdette, and Col. Lincoln. Between the speeches was sandwiched agreeable songs and recitations.

On the Tow Path.

You ask, why are canal boat mules like dancing girls? O-hot! Perhaps it is because they trip The light fantastic tow.

—Washington Hatchet.

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(KEYES' OLD STAND).

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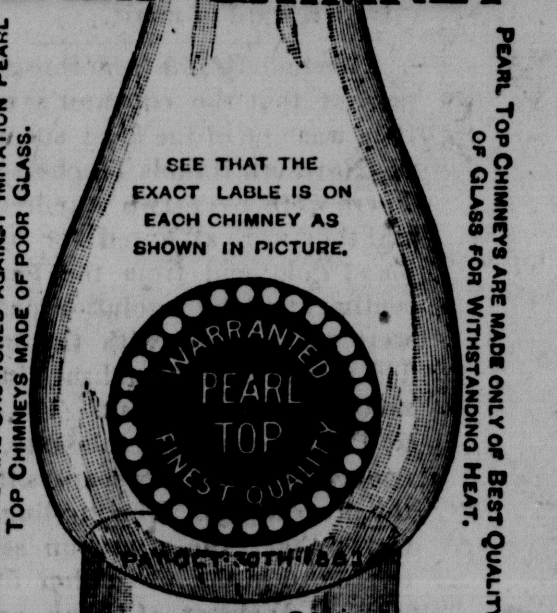
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DONE UP BY THE I.-S. LAW.

A COUPLE OF CHICAGO BARBED-WIRE FIRMS ASSIGN,

And Charge the Failure to the Inter-State Commerce Law—Three Quarters of a Million in Liabilities to Provide for with About \$430,000 Assets to Work on—Important Decision.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Sherman & Marsh and Schnabel & Co., barbed-wire manufacturers, made assignments Tuesday afternoon. The liabilities of the former are \$448,000; assets, \$350,000. The liabilities of the latter are \$303,000; assets, \$183,000. Mr. Eben J. Marsh, of the first named firm, is the company in the last named. Both concerns, it is stated, did a large and prosperous business until the interstate law went into effect, when the increased rates on wire from the works here to points west of the Missouri river, where the main business of both firms lay, made it impossible to compete with St. Louis firms, and destroyed all chances of business. Hence the failure.

Noble B. Judah, of the law firm of Dupee, Judah & Willard, was made assignee in both cases.

Mr. Judah, who is a neighbor of Mr. Marsh and Sherman in that portion of the south side known as Hutchinsonville, said he was not yet familiar with the causes of the failure in detail. He only knew that the barbed wire business had been overdone. Several years ago when the wire was first introduced, enormous quantities of it were used. The means of producing it increased beyond all reasonable consumption, and the consequent reaction occurred. These two firms had suffered by that reaction and had been getting in debt deeper and deeper, until heavy obligations falling due compelled them to assign. Frank T. Sherman said they had made no preferences and had as yet decided on no plans. They would wait the action of their creditors, to whom they would make the fullest explanation, and would then act according to their wishes and for the good of every one concerned.

Mr. Marsh said: "Of course, one immediate cause of our failure is the maturity of obligations and the failure of our own debtors to remit. The inter-state commerce act did as much as anything to break us down. That law prevents us from going outside the city on a paying basis, and you know we had no market inside the city. Our goods had to go west, and to get them west with advantage to ourselves we had to have special rates. For three years, though, we have not been doing well."

An Important Decision.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The stock exchange of this city is not chartered and its members claim that it is a private institution and that its stock quotations are private property. This claim brought on a suit to compel it to furnish its quotations to the Commercial Telegram company, and Judge Dykman Tuesday decided the case, reversing the theory of the stock exchange. Instead of being a private institution, he declares it to be a public institution, and its quotations public property. In his decision the judge says that the power of the state to regulate chartered institutions extends to the conduct of private citizens in the transaction of their business or the use of their property whenever its exercise becomes necessary for the welfare of the public.

Bolton Sent to Joliet.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Col. William H. Bolton, the postoffice embezzler who was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary by Judge Blodgett last week, was taken to Joliet Friday afternoon by Deputy Marshal Barchard. It was the intention to remove him in the morning, but when Barchard went to the county hospital he found Bolton out of his head and two physicians attending him. The doctors said the patient had been insane since the preceding day, and was at times violent. When this was reported to Marshal Marsh the latter went to the hospital himself and saw the prisoner. He decided that further delay was uncalled for, and gave orders for the removal of Bolton to Joliet on the 5 o'clock train. When the time came for taking him to the depot the colonel made no resistance, but acted like one in a stupor. On his arrival at Joliet he was placed in the hospital of the prison.

Claim All You Can and Hold It.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 11.—Secretary Fairchild has signed the instructions to the captain of the revenue steamer Bear, which is about to depart for Alaskan waters to protect the seal fisheries in Behring's sea from depredations. The instructions have been the subject of cabinet discussion and have involved the question as to whether the United States would continue to enforce its claim to jurisdiction beyond the three-mile limit and in other waters in which its authority has been questioned under the law of nations. The new instructions make no direct reference to the subject and tacitly reaffirm all that has ever been maintained by the government.

A Sort of a Boomerang.

LANSING, Mich., May 11.—Senator Sharp some days ago demanded of the secretary of state several copies of the legislative manual, and being refused got a resolution through the legislature requesting the secretary to furnish a list of members who had been supplied. The secretary complied and credited Sharp with fourteen volumes—more than any one else. There is a laugh at Sharp's expense over his boomerang resolution. The Bate's bill was again debated Tuesday in the house, and the bill for the care of ballot-boxes passed. The bills organizing the state board of agriculture and making employers liable for injuries to employees passed.

Five Men Fatally Burned.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 10.—A red-hot mass of coke, limestone, and other material, which had formed an arch over the bottom of furnace "E" of the Edgar Thompson steel works, at Braddock, gave way about 10 o'clock Tuesday night and fatally burned John Zowloski, John Gearfith, John Gedard, John Lanattie, and Charles Ledonofki (all unmarried). The men were brought to a hospital here. The men employed about the furnace fear that there are others under the burning mass.

Sent in the Coupons of Stolen Bonds.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 11.—The First National bank of this city Monday received from New York the May coupons of \$16,000 worth of the county bonds for collection. These bonds disappeared with defaulting

County Treasurer Burke when that official fled last November. Payment on the coupons was refused, and negotiations have been opened with Marcus S. Trask, the person who forwarded the coupons for the recovery of the bonds.

One Railroad Thief Convicted.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 11.—At 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the jury in the Lavelle case (Panhandle railroad robberies) came into court and announced that they found the defendant guilty on the first count—larceny.

Everybody Goes to See Buffalo Bill.

LONDON, May 11.—The queen has commanded that a private performance of the Wild West show be given, at which her majesty and attendants will be present.

ROCKEFELLER ON THE STAND.

He Manages To Be Tolerably Non-Committal—A Heavy Dividend.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 11.—In the oil conspiracy case Tuesday the books of the Vacuum company were produced and showed in one case a dividend of 40 per cent. The court would not permit the showing of other dividends. The most important witness, but from whom very little important testimony was obtained, was John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil company. He said his business was oil refining and his works located at Cleveland, Ohio. He knew the Standard Oil company since its incorporation and was one of its incorporators. He thought the date of the incorporation was more than twenty years ago. He was president of the Standard Oil company, of Ohio, but not of any other, though he "thought" there were companies of that kind in New York, Pennsylvania and Kentucky.

The witness said the Standard Oil Trust company is not incorporated, but that it had trustees. These trustees are custodians of stocks of refining companies in this country, and small interests in other parts of the world. Among the trustees in 1881, he mentioned Col. O. H. Payne, of Cleveland, and Maj. C. V. Warder, of Philadelphia, but could not remember others. The witness did not know whether John P. Archibald was president of the Buffalo Atlas Refining works in 1882 or not.

The prosecution endeavored to show that as three of the Vacuum Oil stockholders are members of the Standard Oil Trust they were under the protection of the Standard Oil company as far as the suit for conspiracy was concerned.

Just before the conclusion of the afternoon session the court directed that Messrs. Archibald, Rogers and McGregor, of the Standard Oil company, be discharged for want of evidence to back up the indictment.

Why Not the Fourth Class, Too?

WASHINGTON CITY, May 11.—The new civil service regulations providing for promotions in the departments meet with a great deal of adverse criticism here from many quarters. The Evening Star editorially has criticized them as unwise and unfair, and a correspondent of that paper inveighs against the proposed exclusion of fourth or highest class clerks from competitive examination. He claims that many of these men have held their positions since the early part of the war, and now are made secure in them, while men who went to the front during the war and obtained office during times of peace are placed in jeopardy of their places. He suggests that all the places be declared open to competition and that long experience and great efficiency be given a high percentage.

Wants the Maxwell Case Reopened.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 11.—Acting Commissioner Stocklager, of the general land office, has requested the secretary of the interior to recommend to the attorney general that he file a motion in the supreme court for re-argument in the celebrated Maxwell land grant case, alleging that the Colorado court which was sustained by the supreme court erred in many particulars, which he specifies. Mr. Stocklager states that evidence has been discovered of an important character which should be brought to the attention of the supreme court, and suggests that Benjamin F. Butler, who, he says, is familiar with the facts, be employed to prepare a brief in the case.

Wasn't Comprehensive Enough.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 11.—The governor has vetoed the Arnold constitutional convention bill, giving as the principal reason for such action that it provided for a partisan convention and excluded from membership representatives of the Labor Reform, Anti-Monopoly, Prohibition, license and Woman Suffrage sentiment, as well as those identified with other special interests of importance desiring changes of the organic law of the state.

The Russian Duty on Iron.

LONDON, May 11.—The new Russian tariff schedule, which increases the import duty on iron and steel, went into effect Tuesday and manufacturers throughout Europe and more especially in Germany and England must of necessity soon feel the burden thus imposed on them. Many contracts for the delivery of iron and steel at Russian ports yet remain to be filled, and most of these must be either abrogated or carried out at heavy loss.

The Baltimore Masonic Centennial.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—The 201st semi-annual session of the grand lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Maryland opened at the Academy of Music Tuesday evening, and was the beginning of the celebration of the centenary of Masonry in Maryland. All the master Masons who have reached the city were present at the session and took part in the proceedings. Masonic dress was strictly observed. The grand lodge was called to order by Deputy Grand Master George L. McCahan. Mr. E. T. Schultz, who has charge of the foreign correspondence, presented his report, a pamphlet of 158 pages, embracing reports from every grand lodge in the world.

Charge It to Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 11.—Architect Clark, of the Washington monument commission, is disposed to throw the blame for the condition of affairs that necessitates closing the monument to the public upon congress. In an interview on the subject he says: "At the request of the commission the senate last session inserted in the sundry civil bill an appropriation for running the elevator and electric lighting apparatus, but in conference it was stricken out. If congress had made the appropriation recommended the monument would have been well lighted, and that would have protected it."

Ohio Democratic Convention.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 11.—The Democratic state central committee met in this city Tuesday to select a time and place for holding the state convention. A strong delegation was present from Cleveland, and although Congressman Outhwaite, assisted by a few others, made a hard fight for Columbus the Cleveland contingent won, and the Democratic state convention will be held in Music hall in that city July 20 and 21.

Condition of the Crops.

WASHINGTON, City, May 11.—The report of the department of agriculture for May shows the general average condition of winter wheat to be 86, against 95 at the corresponding date of 1890. Spring planting is unusually well advanced in most sections. The proportion of cotton already planted embraces more than four-fifths of the proposed area.

LANSING, Mich., May 11.—The crop report for April shows severe drought in all parts of the state. On sandy soil wheat has made good growth, but on clay soil the growth has been unsatisfactory. In the southern tiers of counties the condition is 87 as compared with average years. The central counties show 94 condition, while the northern counties return 93.

Greatly to Gould's Profit.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The Pacific railway commission took the testimony Tuesday of William Bond, ex-president of the St. Joseph & Denver railroad, who told how that road was absorbed by the Union Pacific, greatly to the profit of Mr. Gould, who had bought up its securities at 40 on the dollar. After the consolidation they were worth 62 cents.

Wants to Keep Out of Hot Water.

MADRID, May 11.—The minister of foreign affairs has informed the cortes that the conclusion of a commercial treaty between Spain and the United States with reference to the trade between the latter country and the West Indies is highly improbable, Spain being disinclined to engage in a tariff war.

The Northwestern Sirocco.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 11.—It was extremely hot here Tuesday, the mercury standing at 95 degrees, a rise of 35 degrees in eight hours. A torrid wave extends throughout the northwest, and reports from Dakota show a high degree of temperature.

The Bible in the Schools.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Ex-Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, delivered an address before the Nineteenth Century club Tuesday night against the use of the Bible in public schools. Dr. McGlynn also spoke, and favored keeping the state and church entirely separate. Dr. Rainford, of St. George's Episcopal church, opposed Mr. Hoadly's views.

Fire at Peoria, Ills.

PEORIA, Ills., May 11.—The large grain drill and machinery works of Shelby, Starr & Co., occupying nearly a block of ground, were destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The fire started in the adjoining paint shop of Nicol, Burr & Co., which was also consumed. Shelby Starr & Co's loss will exceed \$100,000; insurance, \$42,000.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 10.
Following were the quotations on the board of trade to-day: Wheat—No. 2 May, opened 83½¢, closed 83½¢ nominal; June, opened 85½¢, closed 85½¢; July, opened 84½¢, closed 84½¢. Corn—No. 2 May, opened 38½¢, closed 38½¢; June, opened 38½¢, closed 38½¢; July, opened 41¼¢, closed 41¼¢. Oats—No. 2 May, opened 20¼¢, closed 20¼¢ nominal; June, opened 27½¢, closed 27½¢; July, opened 28¼¢, closed 28¼¢. Pork—May, opened and closed \$33.25 nominal; June, opened and closed \$33.25 nominal. Lard—May, opened \$6.82½ nominal, closed \$6.77½ nominal.

Live stock—The Union stock yards report the following range of prices: Hogs—Market opened rather quiet and slow; prices favor buyers; light grades, \$4.75@5.15; rough packing, \$4.90@5.10; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$5.15@5.40. Cattle—Market steady; beefs, \$4.10@4.90; cows, \$2.25@4.00; stockers and feeders \$2.75@4.15. Sheep—Steady; woolled, \$4.00@5.15; shorn, \$3.00@4.20; lambs, \$5.00@5.50 per 100.

Produce: Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 22c per lb; choice to fancy dairy, 18@20c. Eggs—Strictly fresh, 10½¢@11c per doz. Poultry—Chickens, 8½¢@9c per lb; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 8¢@10c; ducks, 9¢@10c; spring chickens, \$3.00@6.00 per doz, according to size. Potatoes—In car lots on track: Burbanks, 80¢@85c per bu; Early Rose, 80¢@85c. Apples—Fair to good, \$3.50@4.00 per bbl.

New York.

Wheat—Irrregular; No. 1 red state, 96c; No. 2 do, 94½¢; No. 2 red winter June, 95½¢; do July, 94½¢; do August, 93½¢. Corn—Quiet; No. 2 mixed cash, 49¢; do May, 48c; do July, 49½¢. Oats—Quiet; No. 1 white state, 39½¢@40c; No. 2 do, 37½¢; No. 2 mixed May, 33½¢. Rye—Dull and without change. Barley—Nominal. Pork—Dull; old mess, \$15.50@16.00. Lard—Quiet; June, \$7.20; July, \$7.28.

Art Students in Paris.

There is no longer any free education for art students in France. Messrs. Cabanel, Gerome, Jean Paul, Laurens, and Hebert will not be obliged to devote weekly some hours to the inspection of the work of pupils at the Beaux Arts. According to some versions, for the affair is not as yet publicly canvassed, this change has been made for two reasons—one to shut out foreigners, and especially Americans; the other an endeavor to limit the number of art students, in the hope of a better and more restricted art development.—The Argonaut.

Why Liszt Hated the Russians.

Liszt hated the Russians, because once when he was at Dorpat—a university town, and idolized by the women, as usual—a joke was put up on him. He was playing an adagio. The audience was moved to tears. A voice exclaimed: M. Liszt you have robbed me of my peace of mind. Take my life also." Liszt, surprised, stopped playing, looked round, and seeing a lady fainting, rushed to her assistance. Lo! the lady was a young scamp of a student in attire, Tableau, and disgust of the great virtuoso.—Boston Herald.

Don't Analyze Your Pleasures.

Don't analyze your pleasures if you want to be happy. Just enjoy them and don't study into them too closely. When you get right up to the rainbow its beauty disappears and you find yourself in the midst of a nasty shower.—Somerville Journal.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

TRAINS GOING EAST.			
No. 6, Atlantic Express.	3:10	A. M.	A
" 8, Clinton Ex., arrive 6:47, leave 7:02 A. M.			C
" 4, Denver Ex., arrive 7:32, leave 7:47 A. M.			C
" 2, Marshall's Ex., arrive 7:55, leave 8:10 P. M.			C

GOING WEST.			
No. 5, Pacific Express.	2:00	A. M.	A
" 1, Marshall's Ex., arrive 12:45, leave 1:00 P. M.			C
" 3, Denver Express.	3:42	P. M.	A
" 7, Clinton Ex., arrive 7:42, leave 7:57 P. M.			C

Freight trains are allowed to carry passengers as follows:

EAST BOUND.			
No. 84, 7:47 A. M., bet'w Sterling and Turner.			C
" 88, 1:52 P. M., " " " " " " " "			C
" 74, 9:07 P. M., " " " " " " " "			A

WEST BOUND.			
No. 87, 5:40 A. M., between Dixon and Clinton.			F
" 73, 12:45 P. M., " " " " " " " "			C
" 75, 3:00 P. M., " " " " " " " "			C
" 77, 5:34 P. M., " " " " " " " "			C

A Daily.
C Daily except Sunday.
F Daily except Monday.

H. R. HAND, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.			
Passenger	11:05	A. M.	
Passenger	3:15		
New Passenger	5:57	P. M.	
Freight	6:30		

GOING NORTH.			
Passenger	2:15	P. M.	
Passenger	1:30	A. M.	
New Passenger	6:15		
Freight	6:50		

*Daily except Sunday.
†Daily except Monday.

W. C. WOOLEY, Agent.

SHE

A History of Adventure

By J. RIDER HAGGARD.

CHAPTER XIV.

A SOUL IN TORMENT.

It was nearly 10 o'clock at night when I cast myself down upon my bed and began to gather my scattered wits, and reflect upon what I had seen and heard. But the more I reflected the less I could make of it. Was I mad, or drunk, or dreaming, or was I merely the victim of a gigantic and most elaborate hoax? How was it possible that I, a rational man, not unacquainted with the leading scientific facts of our history, and hitherto an absolute and utter disbeliever in all the hocus-magic that in Europe goes by the name of the supernatural, could believe that I had within the last few minutes been engaged in conversation with a woman 2,000 and odd years old? The thing was contrary to the experience of human nature, and absolutely and utterly impossible. Nonsense; it must be nonsense. She had warned me fairly and I had refused to take the warning. Curses on the fatal curiosity that is ever prompting man to draw the veil from woman, and curses on the natural impulse that begets it! I, at my age, to fall a victim to this modern Circe! But then she was not modern; at least she said not. She was almost as ancient as the original Circe.

I tore my hair, and jumped up off my couch, feeling that if I did not do something I should also go off my head. What did she mean about the scarabæus, too? It was Leo's scarabæus, and had come out of the old coffin that Vincey had left in my room nearly twenty years before. Could it be, after all, that the whole story was true, and the writing on the sherd was not a forgery, or the invention of some crack-brained, long forgotten individual? And if so, could it be that Leo was the man that She was waiting for—the dead man who was to be born again! Impossible again. The whole thing was gibberish; who ever heard of a man being born again?

Next I thought me that I had not been to see how Leo was, so taking up one of the lamps that burned away at my bedside I slipped off my shoes and crept down the passage to the entrance of his cave. The draught of night air was lifting his curtain to and fro gently, as though spirit hands were drawing and redrawing it. I slid into the vault like apartment and looked. There was a light in it, and Leo was lying on the couch, tossing restlessly in his fever, half asleep. By his side, half lying on the floor, half leaning against the stone couch, was Ustane. She held his hand in one of hers, but she too was dozing, and the two made a pretty, or rather a pathetic, picture. Poor Leo! his cheek was burning red, there were dark shadows beneath his eyes, and his breath came heavily. He was very, very ill; and again the horrible fear seized me that he might die, and I be left alone in the world. And yet if he lived he would perhaps be my rival with Ayesha; even if he were not the man whose chance should I, middle aged and hideous, have against his bright youth and beauty! Well, thank heaven! my sense of right was not dead. She had not killed that yet; and, as I stood there, I prayed to the Almighty in my heart that my boy, my more than son, might live, ay, even if he proved to be the man.

Then I went back as softly as I had come, but still I could not sleep, the sight and thought of dear Leo lying there so ill had but added fuel to the fire of my unrest. My wearied body and overstrained mind had awakened all my imagination into preternatural activity. Ideas, visions, almost inspirations, floated before it with startling vividness. Most of them were grotesque enough, some were ghastly, some recalled thoughts and sensations that had for years been buried in the debris of my past life. But behind and above them all hovered the shape of that awful woman, and through them gleamed the memory of her entrancing loveliness. Up and down the cave I strode—up and down.

Suddenly I observed what I had not noticed before, that there was a narrow aperture in the rocky wall. I took up the lamp and examined it. The aperture led to a passage. Now I was still sufficiently sensible to remember that it is not pleasant, in such a situation

as ours was, to have passages running into one's bed chamber from no one knows where. If there are passages people can come up them; they can come up when one is asleep. Partly to see where it went to and partly from a restless desire to be doing some thing, I followed the passage. It led to a stone stair, which I descended; the stair ended in another passage, or rather tunnel, also hewn out of the bed rock, and running, so far as I could judge, exactly beneath the passage that led to the entrance of our rooms and across the great central cave. I went on down it; it was as silent as the grave, but still, drawn by some sensation or attraction that I cannot describe, I followed on, my stocking feet rolling without noise on the smooth and rocky floor. When I had traversed some fifty yards of space I came to another passage, running at right angles, and here an awful thing happened to me—the sharp draught caught my lamp and extinguished it, leaving me in utter darkness in the bowels of that mysterious place. I took a couple of strides forward so as to clear the bisecting tunnel, being terribly afraid lest I should turn up in the dark if I once got confused as to the direction, and then paused to think. What was I to do? I had no match; it seemed awful to attempt that long journey back through the utter gloom, and yet I could not stand there all night, and if I did, probably it would not help me much, for in the bowels of the rock it would be as dark at midday as at midnight. I looked back over my shoulder—not a sight or a sound. I peered forward down the darkness: surely far away I saw something like the faint glow of fire. Perhaps it was a cave where I could get a light—at any rate it was worth investigating. Slowly and painfully I crept along the tunnel, keeping my hand against its wall and feeling at every step with my foot before I put it down, fearing lest I should fall into some pit. Thirty paces—there was a light, a flickering light shining through curtains! Fifty paces—it was close at hand! Sixty—oh, great heaven!

I was at the curtains, and they did not hang close, so I could see clearly into the little cavern beyond them. It had all the appearance of being a tomb, and was lit up by a fire that burned in its center with a whitish flame and without smoke. Indeed, there to the left was a stone shelf with a little ledge to it three inches or so high, and on the shelf lay what I took to be a corpse; at any rate, it looked like one with something white thrown over it. To the right was a similar shelf, on which lay some brodered coverings. Over the fire bent the figure of a woman; she was sideways to me and facing the corpse, wrapped in a dark mantle that hid her like a nun's cloak. She seemed to be staring at the flickering flame. Suddenly, as I was trying to make up my mind what to do, with a convulsive movement that somehow gave an impression of despairing energy, the woman rose to her feet and cast the dark cloak from her.

It was She herself. She was clothed, as I had seen her when she unveiled, in the kirtle of clinging white, cut low upon her bosom, and bound in at the waist with the barbaric double-headed snake, and, as before, her rippling black hair fell in heavy masses down her back. But her face was what caught my eye, and held me as in a vise, not this time by the force of her beauty, but by the power of fascinated terror. The beauty was still there, indeed, but the agony, the blind passion and the awful vindictiveness displayed upon those quivering features, and in the tortured look of the upturned eyes, were such as surpass my powers of description. For a moment she stood still, her hands raised high above her head, and as she did so the white robe slipped from her down to her golden girdle, baring the blinding loveliness of her form. She stood there, her fingers clinched, and the awful look of malevolence gathered and deepened on her face.

Down came the clinched hands to her sides, then up again above her head, and, as I am a living and honorable man, the flame of the fire leaped up after them, almost to the roof, throwing a fierce and vivid glare upon She herself, upon the white figure beneath the covering, and every scroll and detail on the rock work.

Down came the ivory arms again, and as they did so she spoke, or rather hissed, in Arabic, in a note that curdled my blood, and for a second stopped my heart.

"Curse her! may she be everlastingly accursed!"

The arms fell and the flames sunk. Up they went again, and the broad tongue of fire shot up after them; then again they fell.

"Curse her memory! accursed be the memory of the Egyptian!"

Up again, and again down.

"Curse her, the fair daughter of the Nile, because of her beauty?"

"Curse her! because her magic has prevailed against me."

"Curse her! because she has kept my beloved from me."

Again the flame fell, and again she covered her eyes with her hands.

"It's no use—no use," she wailed; "who can reach those who sleep? Not even I can reach them."

Then once more she began her unholy rites.

"Curse her when she shall be born again! Let her be born accursed!"

"Let her be utterly accursed from the hour of her birth until sleep finds her!"

"Yes, then let her be accursed, for then shall I overtake her with my vengeance, and utterly destroy her!"

And so on. The flame rose and fell, reflecting itself in her agonized eyes; the hissing sound of her terrible maledictions—and no words of mine, especially on paper, can convey how terrible they were—ran round the walls, and died away in little echoes, and the fierce light and deep gloom alternated themselves on the white and dreadful form stretched upon that tier of stone.

But at length she seemed to wear herself out and ceased. She sat herself down upon the rocky floor, and shook the dense cloud of her beautiful hair over her face and breast, and commenced to sob terribly in the torture of a heartrending despair.

"My love! my love! my love! Why did that stranger bring thee back to me after this sort? For 500 years I have not suffered thus. Oh, if I sinned against thee, have I not wiped away the sin? When wilt thou come back to me, who have all, and yet without thee have naught? What is there than I can do? What? What? What? And perchance she—perchance that Egyptian doth abide with thee where thou art, and mock my memory. Oh, why could I not die with thee, I who slew thee? Alas that I cannot die! Alas! Alas!" And she flung herself prone upon the ground, and sobbed and wept till I thought her heart must burst.

Suddenly she ceased, raised herself to her feet, and tossing her long locks impatiently, swept across to where the figure lay upon the stone.

"Oh, Kallikrates," she cried, and I trembled at the name, "I must look upon thy face again, though it be agony. It is a generation since I looked upon thee whom I slew—slew with mine own hand," and with trembling fingers she seized the corner of the wrapping that lay over the form upon the stone tier and then paused. When she spoke again it was in a kind of awed whisper, as though her idea were terrible even to herself.

"Shall I raise thee," she said, apparently addressing the corpse, "so that thou standest there before me as of old? I can do it," and he held out her hands over the shrouded dead, while her whole frame became rigid and terrible to see and her eyes grew fixed and dull. I shrank in horror behind the curtain, my hair stood up upon my head, and whether it was my imagination or a fact I am unable to say, but I thought that the quiet form beneath the covering began to quiver and the winding sheet to lift as though it lay on the breast of one who slept. Suddenly she withdrew her hands.

"What is the use?" she said, gloomily. "Of what use is it to recall the semblance of life when I cannot recall the spirit? Even if thou stoodst before me thou wouldst not know me and couldst but do what I bid thee. The life in thee would be my life and not thy life, Kallikrates."

For a moment she stood there, and then cast herself down on her knees beside the form, and began to press her lips against the sheet and weep. There was something so horrible about the sight of this fearsome woman letting loose her passion on the dead—so much more horrible even than anything that had gone before—that I could no longer bear to look at it, and turning, commenced to creep, shaking as I was in every limb, slowly along the pitch dark passage, feeling in my heart that I had a vision of a Soul in Hell.

On I stumbled, I scarcely know how. Twice fell; once I turned up the bisecting passage, but fortunately found out my mistake in time. Twenty minutes or more I crept along, till at last it occurred to me that I must have passed the little stair by which I descended. So, utterly exhausted and nearly frightened to death, I sunk down at length there on the stone flooring, and into oblivion.

When I came to I noticed a faint ray of light in the passage just behind me. I crept to it and found it was the little stair, down which the weak dawn was stealing. Passing up it, I gained my chamber in safety, and flinging myself on the couch, was soon lost in slumber, or rather stupor.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

JOAQUIN AS A STORY-TELLER.

The Poet of the Sierras Writes of Half Wild Cattle and Rattlesnakes.

My present letter is from Eugene City, Ore., where my father settled down nearly forty years ago, and where I have done more work with the hand that pens these lines than any man I know—worked like a man while still a lad.

Lord! those days when my brother and I used to rise with the sun and go out and milk the half-wild Spanish cows! What battles we poor barefooted lads did have! These Spanish cows were terribly vicious brutes. They had long, sharp horns, and would fight like bulls. In fact, I have seen my poor brother have much more perilous fights in the corral with these sleek, long-legged, sharp-horned and vicious cows than ever I saw in all the bull-fights of Mexico or Spain.

These cows had been brought up from Mexico for the Missouri. Their long battles for their young, generation after generation, with wild beasts, had made them trim-limbed and sharp-horned as antelope, almost. No wise or well-regulated people ever attempted to milk them before nor after. But we were isolated immigrants, and no one came by to tell us better. Besides that, butter was \$1 a pound. And we were very poor. You see we got these wild cattle from the old settlers for taming them. We tamed them, but they bored a good many holes in us before we got them subdued. Kick! I have been doubled up in the fence-corner for an hour at a time like a jack-knife! But as for butter, you might as well milk a strap. The milk was thin, and watery, what little we got away with.

Oh, those cows! I tell you, candidly, an old blue cow with big white eyes which I had to milk, used to watch with her big eyes till I got the dipper full. And then, just as I would let go of her to go and pour the milk away in the pail, she would hoist her right hind leg, and—whack! On my honor, that whole spring through, we three boys, were none of us without a skinned nose, a peeled shin, or a broken rib. But, after all, the worst part of the whole business was the hunting up of those wild cattle twice a day and driving them into the corral. They would run for miles and miles every day. They would let their little caves starve and never come near them. And run! They would run like deer. Only deer run from you. These wild, high-headed, and sharp-horned cows would run toward you. And this is the way we would get them home—run like whiteheads toward home, and the cows after us!

And yet this was not really the terrible part of hunting them up. The whole land was alive with rattlesnakes. The grass was tall and thick, and we poor boys were on foot, and barefooted. No money had our parents to buy either shoes or horses. And such rattlesnakes! Were I tell you that I have seen knots of rattlesnakes as big as a barrel roll down the little rocky hill known as "Rattlesnake Butte" you would hardly care to believe me without the solemn assurance that the fact is not a jest. Yes, the truth is, we used in spring to go in great parties, Indians and all, to kill rattlesnakes. But now snakes, wild cows, tall grass, and all are no more. The cows could never be tamed, and as time went by all the old "Spanish" stock

of cattle was driven to California and butchered, and what was called "American cattle" took their place. As for the rattlesnakes, strange to tell, they began to disappear as soon as hogs were introduced into the county. A rattlesnake will fly for his life from a hog. I doubt if a snake will strike at a hog under any circumstances, for I never saw one try to bite a hog. But I have seen hogs pursue, capture, and eat rattlesnakes dozens of times.—Joaquin Miller in Chicago Times.

The Worst Not Told.

There really are many things which can not be portrayed in the public prints, and though there is a widespread howl about the evil effects of the publication of the debasing "sensational exaggerations," which are the leading feature of some journals, they do not, appalling as they are, tell the whole truth. I will confess that there is much that is untrue that finds its way into the newspapers of the present day, but there is much that must necessarily be suppressed from public view. Newspapers are not, as has often been asserted, mirrors of the worst forms of life. They may not be mirrors of the best, but they certainly do not present it in its lowest aspect.

There is no question but that for a city containing 1,000,000 of inhabitants Philadelphia is comparatively free from the order of crimes that never reach the public ear; that is, there are fewer hidden crimes in this city than others of large population—a fact due to its wide expanse of territory. Still, I am convinced that there has been many a foul deed committed within her boundaries that has not yet and never will become known. You have little idea of the crime that occurs without detection. A police official, who has been in service for years, and who is a very close observer, told me that the world had but a feeble conception of what was transpiring in it in this line.—Philadelphia Call.

Height of the Snow Line.

On the northern slope of the Alps the zone of perpetual snow reaches down to about 8,000 feet above sea-level, and on the south side to about 8,800 feet. In the Pyrenees the snow-line is at a height of about 8,950 feet; in the Caucasus about 10,000 to 11,000 feet, on the south side of the Himalayas, 12,980 feet, and on the north, 16,620; at the equator, in the Andes, 15,980 feet; in Bolivia, 18,520 feet in the western Cordillera, and 15,920 in the eastern; in Mexico, 14,760 feet; in Chili, near Santiago, 12,780 feet; in Norway, 5,000 feet in the middle portion, and 2,300 feet in the northern extremity; in Kamchatka, 5,200 feet; in Alaska, 5,500 feet.—Arkansas Traveler

James Parton says: "None of the Olympian games were at once so graceful, so healthful and so innocent as our base ball."

Jewish Sect in Galicia.

The Slavonic novelist, M. Sacher-Masoch, has recently given an interesting lecture on the Jewish sects in Galicia, in the course of which he described the Karaites, who acknowledge only the first book of Moses as their religious guide. The Karaites base their beliefs on the love of the divine; they are virtuous for virtue's sake. Where reason and revelation agree, they say, we accept them as two excellent things, but where they disagree we must hold with revelation, for if reason had been sufficient revelations would have been superfluous. The Karaites consider that it is not allowed to discuss the fundamental basis of revelation. Another of their precepts is, "If you cannot do that which you would like to do you must be willing to do what you can."

The Karaites pray in Hebrew, with bent heads. In the east they never light a fire, and in Galicia, where the climate is more rigorous, they let Christians light it for them. The sect numbers 40,000 in Galicia. One peculiarity by which they are distinguished from all other Jews is that they consider commerce in goods which they themselves have not produced to be illicit, for which reason they are nearly all agriculturists or stewards. Until lately they were exempt from military service, but at present they are employed in the ambulances. No Karaites have been condemned in any law court in Poland for the last four centuries.—Kansas City Journal.

Pen Picture of Boulanger.

A Frenchman who has known Gen. Boulanger for a long time says there is something effeminate in him; overstrung nerves, unequal temper, vanity and amiability. Whenever he chooses he is a perfect soldier. Often he is cold, absent-minded, swinging his pince-nez like a censer. The forehead is low, but vaulted like that of a thinker, his head is small, and his face exactly like that of a bird of prey. His beard, which is lighter round his mouth, and his hooked nose confirm the impression. He looks like a vulture, with his veiled gray eyes, but not like an eagle who soars toward the sun. His thin, long hands are adorned with jeweled rings. And when the war begins? Then Boulanger will mount his horse, leave the white scarf of the war minister to somebody else, and call out, as Gambetta did before him, "The general for whom thou art waiting am I."—Horne Journal.

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